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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Dairen Dock (Soviet Chinese Shipbuilding
Co) Organization, Administration and Production

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1. [] no information on which to base an estimate of the total shipbuilding in any one year at the Soviet Chinese Shipbuilding Company's plant in Dairen.
2. [] nothing whatsoever of the amount of steel used per annum, nor [] estimate electric power consumption. A power shortage was normal. The Dock was supplied on a priority basis but even so occasionally, although not often, it had to stop work in some departments on account of power failure. The local Dairen generating plants cannot meet the local demand and locally produced power must be supplemented by current from Manchuria, presumably from the Yalu River power installations.
3. (a) The Dock employed approximately 300 Russians and between 7000 and 9000 Chinese.
(b) The Chinese labor force varied with the amount of work on hand and was highest during the winter months when large numbers of USSR ships from the Siberian coast came in for overhaul. The Chinese labor force averaged about 8000. Of this number perhaps one-quarter to one-third were skilled or semi-skilled. It is difficult to draw the lines between unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled labor in the case of Chinese because a Chinese laborer or artisan learns rapidly and graduates easily from one category to another. [] the job of docking a ship in dry dock was always handled by Japanese but within two or three years this job was handled exclusively by Chinese. On occasion they would dock two small ships in one dry dock which I understand requires a high degree of skill.
(c) Almost all of the 300 Russians employed at the Dock were technical men. About 100 were Soviet citizens specially brought from the USSR to fill the higher technical positions. The remainder were members of the local Russian colony. The chief accountant, under whom I worked, was at first a local Russian woman but later she was replaced by a Soviet citizen brought from the USSR. Both of them were highly competent.

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(d) In addition to the Russian technicians there were at least as many and probably more Chinese technicians, and the number of the latter was increasing. There seemed to be some policy of placing a Chinese assistant with a Russian department chief or vice versa, but I do not know if this policy was carried out uniformly through all departments.

(e) I cannot make any attempt to allot the labor force among the different departments. The total wages due on the Chinese payroll were paid in a lump sum to the Chinese section of the accounts department, which passed on to each department the amount to be paid out by it.

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(f) The number of shifts worked varied from one department to another, and varied seasonally with the amount of work on hand. I know that occasionally some departments worked on a three-shift basis but this was not usual. On the average I would guess that a one-shift basis was normal.

4. (a)

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Japanese plans would not be of much value because the Soviet administration pulled down some buildings and erected others. For example, the Soviet management built a hospital, a staff club and living quarters.

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only first aid was given in the hospital but it was planned to give full surgical and medical treatment in it in due course. The Soviet management also paved the roads with either concrete or asphalt; under the Japanese they were either unpaved or macadam.

(b) 1 The facilities included two dry docks of approximately the same size and capable of taking a 10,000 ton ship. A Liberty would about fill the dry dock but two small coasters could be accommodated at once. I seem to recall being told that one of the docks was 600 feet in length.

ii There were a number of slip-ways where small vessels could be hauled up for repairs. I do not recall how many.

iii There were four or five building ways. I do not know the maximum size of ship which could be constructed.

iv There were four large cranes; I do not know the lift capacity.

v There was a "steel melting" shop [?] steel making furnaces? and an iron foundry.

5. (a) very little of the administrative organization of the company either internally or externally. The director was a Soviet citizen from the USSR.

a Chinese director was added a few years after the Soviets took over the management. Under the director were 20 or 30 department chiefs, including both production departments and housekeeping departments. The accounting department, serviced the whole plant on a centralized basis. The staff consisted of 15 Russians in the Russian section and 25 Chinese in the Chinese section.

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